[Further observations made since June 8.]

June	19	19	Mr. Bryant	14 0	$4\frac{1}{4}$ E.
	20	$2\frac{3}{4}$	„ Bryant	20 47	$3\frac{1}{2}$ W.
		$3\frac{1}{4}$	„ Furner	20 45	4
		$3\frac{3}{4}$	„ Witchell	20 15	$4\frac{1}{2}$]

Note on a Meteoric Shower south of Corvus. By W. F. Denning.

In the region between *Corvus* and *Centaurus* there appears to be a well-defined radiant point of meteors at the April epoch. While watching for the *Lyrids* in 1898 April 12–23, Professor A. S. Herschel at Slough recorded about ten slow-moving meteors directed from a centre at 189°–27°, 5° S. of *β Corvi*. Two of the meteors were seen at other stations (Leicester and Bristol), and their real paths were computed. In April of the present year a few more of the *Corvids* appeared, and one of them visible on April 21 at $10^h\ 31^m$ was registered at three stations, viz. Slough, Wallingford, and Leicester. The heights, &c., of the several objects observed in 1898 and 1900 were as under :—

Date.	Time.	Mag.	Height at first.	Height at last.	Path.	Velocity.	Radiant.
1898.	h m		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	° °
April 16	10 48	1	60	48	91	24	189 – 31
17	10 28	4	72	70	34	23	176 – 35*
1900.							
April 21	10 31	3	60	54	50	17	188 – 32

Radiants in nearly the same position appear to have been previously determined as follow :—

1869. Jan. 21–Feb. 23	° ° 188 – 26	8 meteors. Derived by W. F. D. from Tupman's observations in the Mediterranean.
1858-63. March	192 – 38	Heis. Derived from Neumayer's observations at Melbourne.
April	194 – 30	

The first observation of the shower seems therefore to have been about forty years ago, and it must be regarded as forming a strong display in recent times, or it would never have attracted attention at places in the northern hemisphere where the altitude of the radiant when on the meridian is less than 10°.

In various years since 1873 I have noted a few of these April

* This position is probably quite 10° west of the correct centre, and may represent a different shower.

Corvi-Centaurids, and from a projection of the observations find the radiant in 187°–33°. There are several other showers not far distant from this point.

From the whole of the observations the mean place of the radiant would seem to be in 189°–31½°. At Greenwich on April 21 this point is due S. alt. 7° at about $10^h\ 40^m$ P.M. It is to be hoped that observers in Australia, at the Cape, and other southern stations will endeavour to re-detect this stream at future returns of the April *Lyrids*. There are also some well-defined showers in April from *Libra* at 206°–9°, 217°–9°, 226°–5°, and 235°–14°. In May and June there is a prominent display of *Scorpiids* (253°–22°), in June of *Sagittarids* (269°–23°), and at the end of July of *Piscis Australids* (339°–30°) and *Aquarids* (340°–12°). Contemporary with the August *Perseids* there is a strong display of *Capricornids* from 304°–13° (near *α Capricorni*). These several streams have been pretty successfully observed in England, but they might be seen to greater advantage in the southern hemisphere.

Bishopston, Bristol: 1900 *May* 20.

Erratum in Mr. Ellis's paper, Vol. LX., page 151, *line* 4,
for March 20 *read* March 30.